









# THE COMMONWEALTH

## FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

### New Music.

We return our thanks to Mr. D. P. Faulds, for copies of the following pieces of music just issued by him:

*White Rose Mazurka*, composed by G. Dieckman; *O! I Wish this War was Over!* A song, with Chorus; written and composed by Will. S. Hays. This song is one of the best yet furnished the musical world by Mr. Hays, who is the most popular song writer of the West. All kinds of musical instruments, and every thing in the music line, can be obtained of Mr. D. P. Faulds, Main street, Louisville.

*Arthur's Home Magazine*, Philadelphia; \$2 50 a year; T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend, Editors.

We are in receipt of the December number of this deservedly popular monthly, and are gratified to learn that it closes its volume for 1864 with the widest circulation it has yet attained. The publishers announce for 1865 it will be enlarged and made still more worthy of the patronage it is receiving, and, to maintain the high place it has reached in public favor, they will spare neither expense nor labor. It is worthy the favor of the people, and we hope it will have a circulation for the succeeding year greater than any other of its class. Terms \$2 50 a year; three copies, \$5; five copies and one to the getter up of the club, \$10.

Address, T. S. ARTHUR & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly*, and *Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions*, New York; monthly, \$3 00.

The November number of this magazine—certainly the largest and the best fashion magazine published in this country—has been received. It contains large and elegant colored fashion plates, brand new, embroideries, children's apparel, several full sized patterns, full descriptions of the latest Paris fashions of bonnets, dresses, cloaks, waists, sleeves, trimmings, poetry, music, stories, general literature, etc., all illustrated with engravings.

Address, Wm. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 39 Beekman street, New York City.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to ALMIGHTY GOD, the beneficent CREATOR and RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

"My first effort was for peace," said Jefferson Davis at Augusta, "and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time I have repeated efforts to that end, but never, never have I sought it on any other basis but independence."

The people of Colorado Territory have decided by a majority of eight hundred, at their recent election against forming a State Government at this time. So long as they are a Territory "Uncle Sam" foots their bills, and they do not care about assuming just yet the responsibility of paying their own debts.

A Washington telegram attributes to Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, a statement that up to October 1st, 120,000 troops had been raised under the last call; and it was reported from high quarters that, when all the arrears under the call had been filled, all the men needed for the war would be supplied. From May 9th to the middle of October, 13,500 naval recruits were received.

The leading article in the principal editorial columns of the Louisville Journal of the 5th November, is a mendacious address signed by that mendacious scoundrel who the Journal was wont to denounce in the bitterest manner—August Belmont, a foreign aristocrat, and the American Agent of the Rothschilds, whose wealth and influence are the source of aid to the rebel cause derived from Europe. But four or five years ago the Journal was earnestly urging that all such foreigners should be excluded from all political rights and privileges in the Union. Now they are "bail fellows well met!"

Telegrams from New York, of the 6th, state that plans had been fully matured by the anti-Unionists for a revolution in that city on yesterday, the 8th. We guess the plot was not attempted to be carried out as General B. F. Butler with ten thousand soldiers was in the city on Monday morning!

Yesterday, the 8th November, was one of the rainy days. From about 11 o'clock, P. M., on the night of the 7th until 5 o'clock, P. M., of the 8th the rain came down incessantly—at times in torrents. The streams in Franklin and Shelby were all out of their boundaries at sunset last evening; and as the rain was no doubt general, we anticipate freshets in the Kentucky, Licking and Ohio rivers.

The telegraph reports that the exports of gold from New York to Europe, for the week ending November 5, were \$2,375,000, to pay for goods imported into this country. This is the secret of the great advance in the price of gold. Congress is soon to assemble, and we hope a law will be passed prohibiting the exportation of coin during the continuance of the rebellion.

On the first of November the money order system was commenced in the Federal post offices. The rate of commission on orders not exceeding ten dollars is ten cents; over ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, fifteen cents; over twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, twenty cents. If a person wishes to send a large sum he can procure two or more orders. For instance, if he wishes to send ninety dollars, he can procure three orders for thirty dollars each. The convenience of the system will chiefly be tested by orders for small amounts.

Jeff Davis, in a speech at Columbus, Georgia, thus speaks of those who are putting down the rebellion:

"Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that the only way to make Spanish civil is to whip them! And you can whip them!"

Powell, Wickliffe, Vallandigham and their partisans are acting the part of whipped spaniels, and wish the officers and soldiers of the Union army to acknowledge themselves equally as mean dogs.

The President Thanks Gen. Sheridan.

The following is a copy of a letter from the President to General Sheridan, which was read to every regiment in the command.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, October 22, 1864.

To Major General Sheridan:

With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation, and my own personal admiration and gratitude for the month's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the splendid work of the 19th of October.

Your obedient servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

More Villany of the Sons of Liberty.

A telegram dated at Chicago November 7, states that within the two days previous a large number of persons had arrived in that city from southern parts of the State, mostly from Fayette and Christian counties. It was supposed that they had come to Chicago to vote. But developments have proved that they are all members of the Order of American Knights, or Sons of Liberty, and that a conspiracy was in progress for raising an insurrection on the day of election, and releasing and arming the prisoners at Camp Douglas.

In consequence of reliable information and incontrovertible evidence of the conspiracy, on the morning of the 17th a large number of arrests were made, nearly all with cases of arms found in their possession; among them are Col. Marmaduke, brother of the rebel General, who was a guest of Dr. Edwards; Buckner S. Morris, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which Chicago is situated. He harbored a lot of bushwhackers, and procured changes of clothing for them. He is said to be grand treasurer of the O. A. K. Charles Walsh, Doorkeeper of the House was also arrested. In his house were found several men who had been engaged in casting bullets for the use of the conspirators. Some of those arrested are reported to have made a confession that the intention was to fire the city to-night and release the prisoners at Camp Douglas.

Among the arrested are Col. G. St. Leger Greenfield, Morgan's Adjutant General, Capt. Conrad, of Morgan's command, J. F. Shands and Chas. Travers 200 stand of arms, two cart-loads of revolvers, and a large quantity of ammunition were found in Walsh's house.

The Charleston (South Carolina) Mercury announces by authority that in response to the appeals of Stephens, H. V. Johnson, Foote, Hill, and other traitors, Jeff. Davis will accede to the proposition of the Northern "Peace Democrats," and grant to the Military authorities of the United States an armistice, "provided it is solicited in a respectful manner," and thus speaks of the effect if Davis should grant it.

This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies. \* \* \* Therefore, we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped, by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.

As it was the "Peace Democracy" who acknowledged themselves whipped, and proposed the armistice, we suggest to the Government to at once send to Jeff. Davis, Powell, Wickliffe, Vallandigham, the Seymours, the Woods and the leaders of the "whipped spaniel" party.

### War News and Army Items.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d Nov., announces the capture of Plymouth by our gunboats after three hours fighting. The forts were passed and all their guns dismantled, when the rebels evacuated under a severe shelling. A dispatch from General Blunt says that on the 28th Oct., he came up with Price at Newtonia and defeated him after a severe fight, driving him from the field in confusion with a loss of over two hundred, including two Colonels. Our total loss was about one hundred and twenty. About six hundred and twenty rebel prisoners from Price's army reached St. Louis on the 7th. Others are to come.

At Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, eight transports and four gunboats were burned on the 5th and 6th, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy under Forrest. A large quantity of Government stores were consumed on the boats, and some warehouses in the town were fired by shells from the rebel batteries which were likewise destroyed with their contents.

Although the election is over, there is interest in the following synopsis, by the Cincinnati Gazette, of the facts of further anti-Union frauds upon the soldiers and sailors. The facts from the Mississippi squadron are reported by its principal officers:

The more it is investigated, the more atrocious and widely ramified does the New York vote-stuffing fraud appear. From the Mississippi squadron, we learn that alien and Western sailors were induced to vote, through the misrepresentations of Seymour's commissioner, none but Democratic ballots being provided; while for want of the proper votes, and by various pretenses, loyal New York sailors had no opportunity of exercising the right of suffrage. Marvin Jones, one of North's assistants at Washington, has made a full confession. It is significant that he obtained his position through Gov. Seymour's brother, Captain Ottenot, 179th New York regiment, who signed blank envelopes, has also been arrested and likewise confesses his guilt. Seymour's Commissioners to Washington have gone home, and as might be expected from their character, can find no proof of North's guilt. Lieut. Col. Murphy, 7th N. Y. artillery, who had been arrested, has been released, he having shown that his name was forged on envelopes by the rascals, who, not satisfied with using live men's names for their infamous purposes, copied those of dead soldiers from the casualty lists in newspapers, and made up their purported votes for McClellan.

These are my authorized Agents for procuring and forwarding to me all good sized, fat, corn fed hogs that may be for sale within their respective districts.

Those seeking information on this subject are requested to consult with my Agents who have been selected with a view to their familiarity with the people in the sections of country through which they operate.

It is believed that they will be able to give general satisfaction in their purchase of the hogs that may be for sale.

H. C. SYMONDS.

Nevada Admitted to the Union.

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed an act which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled an act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Whereas, The said Constitution and State Government have been formed pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and the certificate required by the said act, and also a copy of the Constitution and ordinances have been submitted to the President of the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From the Washington Chronicle, Oct. 22.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE NAVY-YARD.—We visited the Navy-yard yesterday, and found there one hundred and twelve sailors, just released from Southern prisons. They were dressed in every style of habiliments. Most of the clothing they wore had been taken from the dead bodies of their less fortunate fellow-prisoners. The reports of these men, as to the treatment prisoners of war receive, agree with those published recently in our columns in every particular; and they give other and more diabolical features, which, we hope, are exaggerated. We will not repeat them. Andersonville is a name of terrible significance to them. They cannot speak of it without shuddering. Their periods of confinement vary from fourteen days to eighteen months. One man informed us he was taken at the storming of Sumter; that he spent seven months in the stockade at Andersonville; while there, the deaths averaged one hundred and fifty per day. They dug wells to get water, but the water being brackish, it could not be used. These wells were afterwards used as graves, into which the bodies were thrown until the wells were filled. The hospital was so full that sick men were laid in rows near the entrance thereto, waiting for dead men's places.

Sailors seemed to stand the cruel hardships and exposure better than the marines and soldiers, very few of the marines having survived. The sailors were much better treated than either of the other classes of prisoners, most of them having been detailed for hospital and other duties. While in these capacities, they saw a constant influx of supplies of all kinds from both private individuals and the Sanitary Commission; the boxes sent by this latter institution were always broken open and rifled of the clothing and other of the most valuable contents. Not a man at Andersonville ever received from the rebel authorities one article of clothing, many now there being without any other article on their persons than pantaloons of a ragged and scant character, and their bodies dark as a mulatto's.

The military authorities at New Orleans and St. Louis have ordered all the gambling houses in those cities and vicinities to be closed, and all persons who may be found playing or gambling in any way, after November 1st, are to be assigned to active regiments in the field as soldiers, cooks or teamsters, without regard as to persons.

### The Hog Order.

The anti-Unionists are circulating the grossest misrepresentation and falsehoods in reference to the Order recently issued by General Burbridge requesting the people of this State to sell the surplus hogs to the Government. That the people may see precisely what the order is we annex it:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, October 28th, 1864.

The following information is hereby published:

Those owning or feeding hogs in Kentucky are informed that the United States Government desires to secure the surplus hogs in the State. A fair market value will be paid for all that are for sale.

It is not intended to limit the amounts deemed necessary to be packed for family use, but it is hoped that all will willingly sell to the Government any excess of personal wants, and not allow much to be packed in the country as to invite raids for its capture.

Major H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army, at Louisville, is instructed with the details of this business, and will give all necessary information.

S. G. BURBRIDGE, Major General.

I have selected the following Agents for the District designated:

First District—Counties of Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Clark, Madison, Montgomery, Bath, Bourbon, Scott, Nicholas, and Harrison—C. T. WORLEY, Agent.

Second District—Counties of Garrard, Lincoln, Boyle, Mercer, Washington, Marion, and Casey—B. H. BURNSIDE, Agent.

Third District—Counties of Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Shelby, Franklin, Anderson, and Spencer—J. S. TODD, Agent.

Fourth District—Counties of Meade, Hardin, Grayson, Edmonson, Barren, Metcalfe, Green, Hart, Larnce, and Nelson—Y. P. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

Fifth District—Counties of Allen, Warren, Butler, and west of the Cumberland river—B. H. BRISTOW, Agent.

Sixth District—Counties of Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Grant and Boone—A. W. HOLEMAN, Agent.

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COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that this is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the throat and lungs, but it cures night sweats and spitting of blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of a sore throat; it is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Sold by all druggists.

### COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

Gold took a considerable rise to-day. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold.....	@241	@245
Silver.....	@232	236
Demand notes.....	.....	.....
CHEESE—Unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 19c, and Hamburg at 21¢ lb.		

Flour—A dull market, and sales mostly confined to the jobbing trade. We quote extra and family at \$9 00/00¢ bbl.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 40¢/43c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 28 to 35¢ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples selling at 10¢/10c, and peaches at 17¢/17c.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 46¢/47c. Sugar unchanged; 23c. Orleans 24c to 26c, Cuba 30¢/31c, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 27¢/28c. New Orleans molasses \$1 15. Sirups \$1 15¢/16c. Pepper 45¢/46c spices from 38¢/40c. Rice 15¢/16c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40¢/52c. Oolong 80¢/81c 50.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 85¢/1 95¢ for red, and \$2 05¢/2 10 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 12¢/13¢ for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 75¢/78c, barley \$1 20¢/1 25, and rye \$1 70.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$23¢/24¢ per ton; retailing from store at \$25.

POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 75¢/4 50.

SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

	Price.
Clover.....	1 bushel (60 lbs.) at \$15 00¢/16 00
Timothy.....	" (45 lbs.) 5 50¢/5 75
Bluegrass, s't'p'd.....	" (14 lbs.) 2 50¢/2 75
Bluegrass extra.....	" (14 lbs.) 2 50
Red-top h'd'gr.....	" (14 lbs.) 2 50
Millet.....	" (59 lbs.) 3 50¢/3 75
Buckwheat.....	" (43 lbs.) 2 50¢/2 75
Pea (May).....	" (60 lbs.) 8 50
Beans.....	" (60 lbs.) 3 50¢/4 00
Chinese sug. ca.....	" (38 lbs.) 4 00
Hungarian grass.....	" (48 lbs.) 3 25¢/3 50
Flax.....	" (56 lbs.) 2 25¢/2 50
Orchard grass.....	" (14 lbs.) 1 50¢/2 00
Oat.....	" (28 lbs.) 8 00
Rye.....	" (44 lbs.) 3 75¢/4 00

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 90th amounted to 90 hogshead, at prices ranging, from \$5 to \$6 00 per 100 pounds.

PROVISIONS.—A continued quiet market; prices are steady, and lard is selling at 20¢/21c; plain hams at 22¢/24c. Stagg's at 22c; bacon sides at 22¢/24c, shoulders, 19¢/19c, breakfast bacon at 24c.

WHISKY.—Prices dull and market very quiet. Raw held at \$1 70.

To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

The Circuit Court at its October term made the following order:

It is ordered that the Trustee loan to the creditors respectively, whose debts are fully and satisfactorily proven herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his report aforesaid, on their respective bonds with good security not exceeding one-third each of the principal of their respective claims, payable one day after date, and report the same to this court. Bonds will be prepared for those who hold such claims and choose to take the money.

A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page.

Oct. 31, 1864—tw3w.

"To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, unless said property is there for repairs, or for special reasons is in charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be forced to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the Institution.

J. M. MILLS, Inspectors.

JAS. H. GARRARD, Penitentiary.

JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.

Franklin County, Ky.

Posting Notice.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. B. Risk, living about six miles east of Frankfort, in Franklin county, ONE BLOOD BAY MARE, fifteen hands, 1 inch high, a star in the forehead, a white spot on each shoulder; left hind foot white; shod all round. No other brand or mark perceivable. Supposed to be six years old, and appraised to \$125, by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county, this 20th day of October, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P.

October 21, 1864—wt4t.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1864.

THE Trustees of the CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT for the month of September, payable October 31, at the Office of the Company, No. 87, John St., New York, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Oct. 21, 1864—wt3t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Pendleton county, on the 6th day of Oct., 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro girl, calling herself FREELY. Says that she belongs to Mrs. Foster, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Said negro girl is about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a yellow complexion, weighs about 120 or 130 pounds, and was arrested in Pendleton county, Kentucky.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.

Oct. 21, 1864—wt1m-1864.

DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

October 14, 1864.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Directs under letter of September 22d, 1864, that mustering and disbursing officers settle, at once, all outstanding claims for premiums for presenting recruits prior to July 4th, 1864, and pay, immediately, all such as are found to be correct and just.

Such claims, as above specified, will be presented to Captain C. H. Fletcher, 1st U. S. Infantry, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDDLE, Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ky.

October 21, 1864—tw4w-till Nov. 1.

### Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, Plaintiff,

vs. Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, Defendants.

Petition in Equity



